



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 114

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1968

No. 28

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward Gardiner Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

The hand of our God is upon all of them for good that seek Him.—Ezra 7: 22.

Eternal God, our Father, we, Thy humble servants, bow before Thee at the altar of prayer. As we remember Thine unfailing goodness which has attended us all our days, we pray for Thy good spirit to move within our hearts as we start our deliberations this day.

We acknowledge our shortcomings, our selfishness and our sins. Forgive us, we pray Thee, when we fall short of Thy will for us and Thy way for our Nation. Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy holy spirit that we may think better, speak better, and do better than ever before.

We pray for those in positions of influence in our Nation that they may lead our people in right and just paths. Lay Thy hand in blessing upon our President, our Speaker, the Members of this body, and all who labor with them. Give them the assurance that with Thee great things are possible. Thus may our faith be renewed, our hope restored, and good will revived in all our hearts. In the name of Him who went about doing good we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 22, 1968, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Geisler, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on February 19, 1968, the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 13094. An act to amend the Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF SCHEDULE OF HEARINGS ON HOUSING PROGRAM

(Mr. BARRETT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, last week the President delivered his truly great message on the crisis of the cities, and this week he is transmitting to the Congress the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 which he most aptly calls a charter of renewed hope for the American city.

I would like to inform our colleagues that in order to expedite the President's legislative proposals, the Subcommittee on Housing has scheduled 3 weeks of hearings beginning March 12 on the President's bill and other housing and urban development bills pending before the Banking Committee. Groups and organizations having an interest in the legislation who wish to testify or file statements should get in touch with subcommittee staff members, Jim McEwan or Ken Burrows, 2129 Rayburn Building, telephone 225-7054.

SCAE NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that we of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy were able to get our naval nuclear propulsion hearing print out before the planned House Armed Services Committee hearings on this subject. This record, which covers last year's hearings and the executive hearings we held earlier this month, gives an up-to-date picture of this critical defense area.

We have problems in the naval nuclear propulsion field. We need advanced performance attack submarines and need them badly. We need nuclear-powered warships to escort our aircraft carriers. Our security system concerning nuclear warship technology apparently needs some tightening up. Our industrial capability to build naval nuclear propulsion plants is on the wane.

We tried to include in the record of these hearings all the basic information we could, within the bounds of security, which are pertinent to the issue of nuclear warships. The record summarizes

what all the responsible committees of the Congress have done in this area and should provide a good base for the House Armed Services Committee to take off from in its public hearing.

I am sorry we were not able to obtain the additional data on nuclear propulsion we asked the Secretary of the Navy for earlier this month—see page 497 of committee print. This data concerned a study done by Admiral Rickover. Frankly, the cooperation we have received from the Defense Department in getting this information leaves much to be desired.

The House Armed Services Committee has also asked for this information and has not received it.

For reasons I do not understand, the Joint Committee request of the Secretary of the Navy for a document on nuclear propulsion which Admiral Rickover prepared ended up in the office of the Assistant Secretary, Systems Analysis, in the Defense Department. I am sure that this request for information will receive attention in the House Armed Services Committee next Tuesday if the data has not been received at that time.

DEATH OF JUDGE ARTHUR KLEIN

(Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, Arthur Klein lies in timeless sleep, where there is neither calendar nor almanac.

Death found him a shining mark—an eminent jurist—judge of the Supreme Court of the State of New York—in which capacity he served with diligence, dedication, and devotion. Prior to his service on the bench he had been a Congressman from the Empire State. His tenure as Congressman was marked by tact, wisdom, and efficiency. He was repeatedly rewarded by reelections. I served with him and grew to have an affectionate regard for him and high respect for his judgment.

His ascendancy to the bench was a loss to Congress and a decided boon to the bench.

He was a humble man. Through the fabric of his seriousness there ran a deli-

cate thread of humor that was most comforting and refreshing.

We shall dearly miss him. I have lost a loyal friend. His wife has lost a true helpmate, and his children a devoted father.

We shall always remember him. Indeed, to live in the hearts of those we leave behind us is not to die.

Let us say—God has placed his finger upon him and he sleeps.

SOME PUBLICITY CREATES A BAD AND DISTORTED IMAGE

(Mr. TAYLOR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, on February 19, 1968, an Associated Press wire photo appeared in American newspapers showing a Vietcong suspect lying on the ground with a gun pointed at him by a South Vietnamese marine. The cutline beneath the picture stated that this prisoner was executed after he had stated that he had been forced to serve the Vietcong.

Earlier a similar picture appeared in American papers showing a Vietcong prisoner, according to the cutline, being shot in the head with a pistol held by a South Vietnamese official.

Supposing that these atrocities did take place, and we only have one news photographer's word for it, what earthly good can come from placing pictures of this type in American newspapers? Certainly we all abhor such inhuman treatment of war prisoners. American military authorities should make every possible effort to put an end to such.

But this publicity is creating a bad image, and I believe a distorted image, of the people that we are fighting with and for.

American newspapers are read all over the world and this includes North Vietnam. Such pictures and publicized stories of cruelty are apt to cause the Communists to retaliate against our soldiers and marines when they are taken as prisoners.

These pictures can be reproduced by the Communists and used to convince their troops that if they surrender, they will be killed, thus making it more difficult for us to bring this war to a successful conclusion.

To me this does unnecessary and irreparable damage to our war efforts in Vietnam and should not be continued.

HIGH INTEREST RATES THREATEN VETERANS' PROGRAMS

(Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, on January 30, President Johnson sent his second message on veterans to the Congress. This message combined with his earlier statement on veterans of January 31, 1967, is a clear call for the country to meet its full obligation to our servicemen who are sacrificing so much.

Mr. Speaker, President Johnson, throughout his career in the Congress,

recognized and supported measures designed to give the veterans the benefits which they had so fully earned. Now, as President, he has continued and expanded his concern for the welfare of the returning serviceman. President Johnson's program gives the veteran a full opportunity to continue his education, to obtain job training, home loans, hospitalization, and a variety of other assistance which has been accorded veterans of earlier conflicts.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress must respond fully to the President's program for the veterans and provide the necessary funds to make these programs work. Unfortunately, these needs must be met—and met fully—during a period of very tight budgetary conditions in the Federal Government. With these growing needs of the veteran, it is tragic that so much of our national wealth and our Federal budget must be allocated to pay interest on the national debt.

This year, Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government must pay \$15.5 billion in interest on the national debt—the second largest single item in the budget. If interest rates had been kept at the level existing in 1952, when President Truman left office, we would be paying \$8 billion less on the current national debt. This is \$8 billion that could be used for a variety of needed programs, including veterans' assistance.

Mr. Speaker, if we continue to allow the interest rates to go up, we will be paying so much on the national debt that there will be little left for the veterans and other needy segments of our society.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. How much less would the interest on the national debt be today if the interest rates were the same as those in 1960? The gentleman went back to 1952. Would the gentleman give us the figures for 1960?

Mr. PATMAN. I will be glad to detail the situation on interest rates. I will put this in the body of the Record later today.

Mr. ANDERSON of Illinois. I will look for that information with great interest.

THE LATE HONORABLE SCOTT W. LUCAS

(Mr. PRICE of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on last Thursday morning one of the great legislative leaders of our time passed away. I speak of the Honorable Scott W. Lucas, a former Member of this body, a former Member of the other body, who closed his legislative career as the majority leader of the other body.

I knew Scott Lucas over 35 years. I first met him in Illinois in 1932. Since that time I have been in close association with him. I worked closely with him on many projects affecting the State of Illinois.

As a Member of Congress Scott Lucas devoted much of his time to social legislation that has been placed on the statute books.

champion of the social security program and of many progressive and important farm measures.

Scott Lucas was a dynamic leader, a statesman of the highest caliber. Most of all he was a loyal friend. I know all of us in the House who have had the privilege of serving with him mourn his passing.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. I am glad to yield to the majority leader.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I join the distinguished gentleman from Illinois in his tribute to a great former Member of this House and an outstanding leader in our Nation, the former majority leader of the Senate. I have had the honor of knowing Scott Lucas for many, many years. I knew him before I came to the Congress. I knew him and had some association with him as a lawyer before World War II. Scott Lucas was a great lawyer as well as a great statesman. He has lived a full and remarkable life. I join my friend from Illinois in extending to his loved ones my deepest sympathy.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS], the minority whip.

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, when back in the district this last weekend I learned with great sorrow of the passing of former Senator Scott Lucas. For many years I have known Scott Lucas not only as a legislator, but likewise as a friend. Before coming to Congress I was associated with him in the American Legion in the great State of Illinois. He and I became good friends not only in the House of Representatives where we served 4 years together but likewise in the many years that he served in the U.S. Senate. He became majority leader of the U.S. Senate.

Scott Lucas did an outstanding job not only in behalf of his district but of the State of Illinois and the Nation during his many years of public service. He was favorably known all over the Nation. I was pleased to be associated with and proud to call him my friend. Those of us who knew him in the legislative Halls and who knew him in private life always appreciated his warmth and sincerity. Many, many times I played golf with Scott, this being his favorite game. Always he was the true sportsman, never asking for more than he was willing to give. He at one time was president of Burning Tree Club where he was loved and respected by all. Scott will be missed tremendously by all the membership.

I extend to his family my deepest and sincerest sympathy at this time.

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE of Illinois. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LAIRD].

Mr. LAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding to me to pay my respects and tribute to the former majority leader of the U.S. Senate, Scott Lucas of Illinois. Scott Lucas was an outstanding legislator, but more importantly he was a great and true friend. Scott Lucas spent many summers

an even stronger duty to follow national policy as developed and committed, rather than trying to sabotage it.

For instance, traditionally the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has cooperated with the Executive as to the foreign policies developed by the White House. The existing situation to the contrary is almost unique in our history. With Senator Fulbright so widely divided from the President on current national policy in Viet Nam, it is proper to ask whether the nation might not best be served by his voluntary withdrawal from that position. Can any other course be in the national interest and designed to promote unity? The answer does not turn on who is right and who is wrong on the arguments that have been made.

Many may question the soundness of our original commitment in Viet Nam, and the steps that have followed it. But, this should not prevent us from seeing the desperate need for presenting a common front to the world and to the enemy.

How can the most powerful nation on the face of the earth, with its genuine dedication to freedom and to peace, provide the leadership needed to move toward these goals if we cannot demonstrate to the world that we are not paralyzed by our own internal dissension.

Mr. Speaker, there appeared in the Washington Post this morning a column by a distinguished columnist, one William S. White, bearing further upon recent developments relating to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Vietnam war.

Mr. Speaker, I therefore include this article in full at this point in the RECORD: FULBRIGHT INQUIRY CALLED JAR AT THE UNITED STATES, WHITEWASH OF HANOI

(By William S. White)

An abuse of the Senator's investigative powers of a reckless destructiveness to national cohesion comparable to the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy's perversion of those powers to destroy individual men and women is now in motion.

The violently dovish chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright, is employing its apparatus for a masked attack upon American policy in Vietnam where all his open assaults have failed. His target is the resolution all but unanimously approved by Congress—himself notably included—in 1964 after Communist shelling of American vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin. That paper, of course, both authorized and directed the President to take "all necessary measures" to defend against this and all other Communist aggression.

Fulbright's general purpose is to blacken the integrity of the resolution, even though he took the lead for it in the Senate, and to imply now that it did not mean what it said then. His specific aim is to suggest by innuendo that the American ships were not really fired on after all. He denies that he is thus charging an actual conspiracy running from the White House through the Departments of State and Defense down through the naval officers who were putting their lives on the line in Vietnam. Nevertheless, this is the effect of what he is alleging. For he has accused Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara of deliberate deception.

It is simply a bitter attempt to whitewash the North Vietnamese Communists and to indict the Government of the United States as has not been done in wartime since pacifist extremists slandered their own country in the Civil War.

For nearly eight hours McNamara sat patiently before Fulbright's committee to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that Communist assailants did indeed fire the first shots in the Gulf of Tonkin. Rightly, the ordinarily mild Secretary at last denounced as mon-

strously false efforts to make it appear that Americans were the villains of this piece. Fulbright's response has been an attempt to force McNamara to spread out before the world operational intelligence data which beyond question would give an enemy desperately sensitive information involving highly secret code practices, among other things.

Ironically, moreover, Fulbright is not scrupling to smear McNamara's record in the Pentagon just as he is about to leave it after nearly eight years of backbreaking service. It is ironic because until now McNamara had been a semihero to the minority doves as measured against his more hard-line colleague, Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Nor is this the first time that Sen. Fulbright, whose Vietnam views represent perhaps one-tenth of the Senate, has used his chairmanship to compromise national security. He once proposed, for example, to disclose the details of the military situation in Thailand, a country which is supporting the United States with unexampled courage considering that it stands directly under the gun of Communist China.

What all this proves is melancholy beyond description. Here is a "dissenter" so enraged at his consistent failure to alter the war policy by fair and responsible means that he is prepared to go to almost any length to discredit it. A majority of the Senate is appalled, but is hamstrung by the tradition granting almost limitless power to a chairman. There is no remedy save the ballot box and this is not likely to be applied. For Fulbright, the great "liberal" leader in the North, apparently is running effectively for reelection in conservative Arkansas on an unbroken record against any kind of civil rights bill anytime and in any circumstances.

EARNINGS BY AGED WORKERS UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY

(Mr. SELDEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include a bill.)

Mr. SELDEN. Mr. Speaker, in this Nation's emphasis on the problems of its youth, we are overlooking the very real problems and needs of our elderly.

At a time when the cost of living is rising to all-time highs, our elderly must eke out a living on their small social security checks. Many of these older citizens are willing and able to work.

Yet, the ceilings which we have placed on what a worker may earn and continue to draw social security benefits are unrealistically low.

We must liberalize this outside earning ceiling to encourage—not to penalize—those older and retired citizens who wish to contribute to our national productivity.

I am today introducing a bill which would amend the Social Security Act by raising the amount of earnings an aged worker may receive without losing his social security benefits.

This bill would allow retired and elderly workers to earn \$175 a month, or \$2,100 a year and still receive their entire monthly benefits. Under present law, aged workers may earn only \$140 per month or \$1,760 per year before some social security benefits are withheld.

An increase of \$340 a year that our older workers may earn without jeopardizing their social security payments will aid these senior citizens in keeping pace with rising costs.

The estimated 42 million citizens 62 years old or older should be of great con-

cern to all Americans. Today, we have more elderly people in our society than ever before, and the ratio will continue to increase.

We must attack the immediate needs of this group of Americans. But we must also look to the future problems and needs and begin preparing for them.

Our Nation must stop its discrimination against workers of advancing years, and we should encourage employers—both private and public—to improve part-time job opportunities for those older citizens who wish to continue working.

This important group of Americans represents a vast storehouse of experience and knowledge. Our society must take advantage of these resources instead of following the false attitude that simply because a person passes a certain birthday, he is no longer useful to industry or society.

JCAE NAVAL NUCLEAR PROPULSION PROGRAM, 1967-68

(Mr. HOLIFIELD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, today the Joint Committee released the record of hearings on the naval nuclear propulsion program. These hearings were held on March 16, 1967, and February 8, 1968, and clearly show the need for the development of improved types of nuclear submarines and the need for nuclear propulsion in the Navy's new guided missile escorts planned for our naval striking forces. These hearings are entitled: "Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, 1967-68." I commend the reading of these hearings and the extensive back-up data included to every Member of Congress.

Over the years the Joint Committee has strongly urged that our Navy fleet move more rapidly toward nuclear propulsion. The committees of Congress concerned have acted as one in this objective.

The Joint Committee acted as promptly as it could in getting out its hearing record so that it would be available for the scheduled hearings of the House Armed Services Committee. I sincerely hope that the Armed Services Committee will be successful in developing any additional facts which may be necessary to permit the Congress to do whatever is necessary to correct deficiencies in our nuclear warship program. I commend this hearing record to my distinguished colleagues on the House Armed Services Committee who will be hearing testimony on this subject soon. Both the Armed Services Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy have worked unceasingly for a strong nuclear Navy, perhaps we are about to have a breakthrough.

In my regular reports to the Congress I have outlined the areas where, in the past, the Congress has taken the lead in providing nuclear power to our submarines and surface warships. A great deal of progress has been made but it grieves me to report that we are falling behind our military requirements in certain areas.

We need improved, higher performance attack submarines. Based on the data we obtained, much of which for security reasons had to be deleted from our hearing print, this need is immediate and stems directly from our relative potential in the submarine field. It appears that the Congress, as they did in the case of the first nuclear submarines, must take the initiative to provide these higher performance submarines.

The application of nuclear propulsion to our surface warships is also seriously lagging. We thought that since our comprehensive review of this matter in 1963 we were starting to move in this area. We did bring about the adoption of nuclear propulsion to aircraft carriers. At least we obtained nuclear propulsion for the two aircraft carriers which followed CVA67—the *John F. Kennedy*. I will admit we lost our battle on the *John F. Kennedy* and, unfortunately, it is being constructed with an oil-fired plant. Our present problem in the surface warship field concerns the propulsion plants for the escorts for our aircraft carriers.

The record of our hearings is replete with reports by our three nuclear escort ship commanders of the outstanding performance of these ships. Still, delay after delay is being incurred in providing nuclear propulsion in more such ships. Specifically, two nuclear-propelled escorts which the Congress has authorized are not being built. In their place the Department of Defense plans to build sometime in the indefinite future a new and as yet undefined class of guided missile destroyers. This plan to inject additional indefinite delays must be countered if we are going to meet the urgent needs, testified to by the Secretary of the Navy last year, to meet foreseeable military threats.

COMMUNICATION SATELLITES

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, in the relatively short time of 10 years since the first man-made satellite was placed in orbit, some very interesting as well as important practical benefits have resulted from the progress of space flight technology.

The potential impact, both social and economic, of space applications is widely recognized throughout the world. This is especially true among the emerging nations, where space holds the key to improved communications, higher standards of education, and consequently progress in other important aspects of human life.

This impact is already beginning to be dramatically illustrated in the utilization of satellites for commercial communications. Having ventured into space exploration and, as a result, having invested heavily in space technology, the people of the United States should receive significant encouragement from a recent report issued by the Communications Satellite Corp., commonly called Comsat.

This report of this unique private company highlights the recognition by lead-

ers throughout the world of one outstanding economic benefit of space technology as well as its potential as an instrument for friendly and constructive relationships among all nations.

When Congress enacted the Communications Satellite Act in 1962, it created Comsat and gave the new company, among other responsibilities, the mission of establishing a global commercial system in conjunction with other nations at the earliest practicable date. The law specified also that special care should be given to providing the services of this communications satellite system "to economically less developed countries and areas."

Three years ago last August, the U.S. Department of State and Comsat, representing the United States at their respective levels, signed agreements with 10 other nations setting up the ground rules for the creation and administration of an international organization in which all nations could share in establishing a global commercial satellite communications system. These 11 nations—highly developed economically—represented the nucleus of what has become known as the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium—or Intelsat.

Today, 61 nations are members of Intelsat, representing all but a very small fraction of free world telecommunications. Included in this number are some 40 countries which may be classified as emerging nations.

The remarkable progress made in building this joint commercial venture among nations is the subject of the report I have referred to, and which came to me in my capacity as chairman of the Committee on Science and Astronautics.

The Comsat campaign, conducted with the support of our State Department, has comprised two major elements. One has been to bring into being the satellite communications which now exist in both the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean areas, and extend from Western Europe to Thailand.

The other major effort has been directed toward helping the emerging nations to understand the possibilities of satellite communications, to assist them in joining Intelsat, and to help them in the planning and construction of earth stations in those countries where prospective communications traffic justifies such an expense.

In the case of countries with insufficient traffic to warrant their own earth stations, Comsat has encouraged interconnection with earth stations in adjacent countries.

At present, all western European nations have operational ground links with satellite earth stations located in England, France, West Germany, Italy, and Spain. In the Pacific area, earth stations in Australia, Japan, Thailand, and the Philippines link Asia with U.S. earth stations in Hawaii and the State of Washington.

As the result of a Comsat program providing technical assistance on a cost reimbursement basis, contracts are now in force with Chile, the Republic of China, and Peru. Similar contracts are in process of negotiation with Pakistan,

Venezuela, and Colombia. In addition, Comsat has supplied technical assistance in a variety of ways to Brazil, India, Ethiopia, and Nigeria.

The organizational work and technical assistance provided thus far has required travel throughout the world by Comsat personnel. In the program of advice and assistance to the less developed countries, experts from Comsat have made more than 100 visits to more than 50 such countries since the early part of 1965. Comsat has provided feasibility studies for 39 of these countries, assessing their need for satellite communications through examination of their traffic potential as well as the economic situation in each country.

A problem confronting most of the emerging nations has been to secure loans for earth station construction. Here, Comsat has helped by conducting extensive briefing sessions for the major international lending agencies, including the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Export-Import Bank, and AID. These briefings have indicated that a substantial number of earth stations are economically justified in the less developed areas.

It is expected that more than 40 earth stations will be in operation around the world by the end of 1969.

The growth of Intelsat membership is all the more significant in view of the fact that each member-nation is required to pay an "investment quota" as its membership fee. This quota, and thus a nation's share of ownership of the space segment, is determined on the basis of projected traffic figures to determine that country's potential use of the system. Many of the smaller nations, although they cannot, at least for the present, actually participate in the system, have nevertheless joined the consortium and continue to meet their quota assessments.

The Comsat report represents encouraging progress in the fulfillment of the congressional mandate that a global system should be established at the earliest practicable date. Perhaps more importantly, it represents a growing conviction on the part of other nations of the existing and potential benefits to be reaped from space technology.

This application of this new technology, with its incredible potential, is a gratifying byproduct of the U.S. space program.

GULF PROBLEMS OF KING FAISAL

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the United States has vast and complex interests in the Middle East. These interests embrace the matter of economics and the matter of security. In both these areas it is vital for us to be aware of the effect which changes in policy can have upon the welfare of the United States and its people.

Having myself just returned from a visit to several countries of the Middle East, including Saudi Arabia, I am somewhat more aware of the problems of to-